

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

**IN RE: SUBPOENAS TO X Corp for Information from
X Content Creators 1-20,**
Non-party Movant Leanne Newton

Served in the matter of
Case Nos: 1:24-cv-10049-LJL; 1:25-cv-00449-LJL

Blake Lively
Petitioners

V

Wayfarer Studios LLC, et al.,
Defendants.

MOTION TO QUASH SUBPOENA
Served to X Corp

Served by:

Esra Hudson
Manatt Phelps & Phillips, LLP

On behalf of:

Blake Lively

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that non-party Movant Leanne Newton, hereby moves this Court to accept this pro se Motion to Quash pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure § 45(d)(3) and 45(c)(2), to quash or revoke the subpoena issued to X Corp, dated 3rd July 2025, seeking personally identifiable information and private data associated with my X account @kiarajade2001¹ or YouTube channel @leannenewton1572. Esra Hudson, counsel for the party who served this subpoena has erroneously misspelt the account username “@kiarajade200” – omitting the “1” at the end. For clarity, the account

¹ Courts (both UK and US - Rule 45 substantial compliance test) have consistently held that a spelling error does not invalidate a subpoena where it is obvious who the subpoena refers to. The chance that there is another X account with an almost identical username also covering this case, is incredibly small. Furthermore, another person on the subpoena list contacted me to notify me because they recognized the name which they believed to be mine. Ms. Hudson has not responded to my email requesting clarification so out of an abundance of caution, I am responding to ensure I don’t miss any deadlines.

@kiarajade200 does not exist but when it is searched for, the only account suggested is mine – see **Exhibit A**.

I am filing this motion pro se to ensure there is a response from myself on file before the deadline we have been advised of 31st July 2025. I have very little information regarding this subpoena (some accounts have not yet received a copy even at this late stage, including myself). Ms. Hudson, thus far, failed to return my telephone calls or respond to my emails. I have found her office to be evasive and uncooperative in addressing my questions and concerns, an issue other subpoenaed non-parties have also experienced. Even when subpoenaed non-parties have demonstrated the difficulties they have experienced, the interaction has been misrepresented to the court (dkt 449). On 18th July 2025, Ms. Hudson filed a letter to the court stating, “*One subpoenaed content creator even went so far as to record a call with a receptionist from Ms. Lively’s attorney’s office without express consent and then posted the recording on YouTube*”. Ms. Hudson then proceeded to include a link to the content creator’s show where he was recording his call with a receptionist from her law firm. The video very clearly showed that the content creator had notified the receptionist that the call was being recorded at the start of it and the receptionist had *chosen* to continue the call under those circumstances. She then suggested in a footnote that the content creator had committed a crime, which is not true².

The response deadline in the X Corp subpoena is due on July 16 2025, however notice was not sent until 17th July 2025³. I am aware that the deadline for compliance with the Google subpoenas has

² In 2006, California Supreme Court held that even if you don’t affirmatively consent to having your conversation recorded, “[i]f a business informs a client or customer at the outset of a telephone call that the call is being recorded, the recording would not violate the applicable California statute.” - *Kearney v. Salomon Smith Barney, Inc.* 39 Cal. 4th 95, 137 P.2d 914, 45 Cal. Rptr. 3d 730 (2006)

³ Given the time zone difference, it would have been 18th July had I received anything

been extended to 31st July 2025 and assume that courtesy has also been extended to include X Corp. I am concerned that tactics may have been employed to cause confusion and/or delay so that I will miss my chance to file on time given the treatment of another non-party subpoena that was not issued as part this lawsuit but has material relevance to it⁴.

As I am a British citizen and resident, I will be making my arguments based on both British and American laws to ensure all potential bases are covered.

I. INTRODUCTION

This Motion to Quash refers to a subpoena served on X Corp, which is seeking the private and personal information of twenty X creators under the premise that we are engaged in a smear campaign against Plaintiff Blake Lively. The subpoena is unsupported by any evidence of good faith basis and not a single solitary offer of proof exists to insinuate any connection between the subpoenaed content creators and any party who is the subject of the underlying case. Further, such inquiries should be made directly to the parties of the underlying case, to obtain connections to third parties. It is monstrously inefficient to seek connections to the Wayfarer Parties through selecting third parties at random for what amounts to a digital strip search. It also has the effect of chilling freedom of speech and expression, both of which are protected under the Constitution of the United States of America. If that wasn't already enough, I believe that a request of this nature compromises the safety and privacy of non-parties who never intended, or foresaw, that they would be pulled into this litigation.

⁴ *Vanzan Inc. v Does 1-10* inclusive, filed in New York Supreme Court under Index Number. 655130/2024 on 09/27/2024

I create content on various social media platforms and report on the publicly available legal filings in this case, and the various related lawsuits and motions filed across multiple jurisdictions. In many of my YouTube videos, I have openly shared my own experience of domestic abuse and the years long criminal proceedings that followed, along with the effect of all that on myself and my family. Like many others, I was hopeful of the positive impact that the movie ‘It Ends With Us’ would have on bringing awareness to the serious issues of domestic abuse and sexual violence and aid women to recognize the signs of an abusive relationship. I hoped that the partnership with a charity such as No More⁵ would provide desperately needed resources to anyone affected who was seeking help and advice. I had seen Justin Baldoni’s previous work which had centred on sensitive topics, including Cystic Fibrosis, and I was optimistic that he would do justice to the subject matter of the film.

When the promotion was underway, it was clear that it was lacking any messaging about domestic violence. Mr. Baldoni was the only cast member who was vocal about domestic violence and infact, on the occasions Ms. Lively was asked a question about domestic abuse or how people could share their experiences with her, she scoffed, laughed and answered with an inappropriate joke⁶. The rest of the promotion fared no better with cross-promotions of hair care products and alcohol (which was completely at odds with the intended supportive messaging surrounding domestic violence) and name-dropping her famous friends⁷, along with their clothing brands and songs. There was further controversy when Brandon Sklenar filmed a junket with Ryan Reynolds, who portrayed a “*jealous husband*”, Hugh Jackman portraying a “*jealous best friend*” and Mr. Reynolds’ mother portraying a “*jealous mother-in-law*”, whilst

⁵ <https://www.nomore.org/content/files/2024/08/-digital--It-Ends-With-Us---A-Viewer-s-Guide-to-Help-Break-the-Pattern-and-Promote-Healthy-.pdf>

⁶ <https://youtu.be/B064qXSwl7A?si=aC2DNdl209TeWJ1Z&t=30>

⁷ Ms. Lively has previously referred to herself as “*Khaleesi*” and some of these friends as her “*dragons*” whom she can benefit from (dkt 50)

simultaneously fixating on a close-up image of Mr. Sklenar's (clothed) posterior⁸. Like many people, I was horrified that not only was the important message intended to raise awareness of domestic abuse being erased, but that the people in charge of the marketing⁹ and promotion were mocking it and even imitating some of the behaviors that are commonly associated with domestic abuse. Then we were all told to "*grab your friends and wear your florals*"¹⁰ when we go to see the movie. Ms. Lively also claimed that the movie "*is not about domestic violence*"¹¹ even though the book's author (Colleen Hoover) has expressly stated that it was written based on the abuse her own mother had endured. It became evident that Ms. Lively and Mr. Reynolds had hijacked the promotion of a movie that was intended to benefit vulnerable people and used it to promote themselves and their businesses, whilst excluding the one person who was sticking to the intended message, and they appear to be confused as to why it did not make them look good.

Ms. Lively, who still cannot accept that the criticism against her online is entirely organic and of her own making, has made yet another move guaranteed to make matters far worse for her reputation by lashing out at content creators on social media. She appears to have failed to sufficiently prove her case of retaliation and with deadlines for discovery fast approaching, seems to be making a desperate attempt to circumvent the rights and privacy of others in the hopes of finding a connection between any Wayfarer party, or their counsel, and some of the negative online reports. She has resorted to throwing metaphorical spaghetti at the wall and seeing what sticks.

⁸ <https://youtu.be/a2XmJg3SEa8?si=0xK8mz7ZHn5rSLqa>

⁹ Mr. Reynolds marketing company, Maximum Effort, oversaw the marketing (as has been alleged in numerous filings including dkt 50).

¹⁰ https://www.instagram.com/reel/C-dIFmsPeWH/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==

¹¹ <https://youtube.com/shorts/vwI2k02cEvc?si=RG1dqIou2gygPAg2>

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I am #10 of 20 independent online commentators who lawfully comment on court filings and publicly available material related to high-profile litigation. I do not have **any** affiliation with the Defendants, Defendants' counsel, or anyone related to Defendants, in this matter. On 18th July 2025, I received notification from another subpoenaed X user to say that they believed I was on the subpoena¹² and that my identifying information, including names, emails, addresses, IP logs, payment data, and other personal information was being sought. Not all of us have received a copy of the actual subpoena (including myself) and I have concerns that many people affected will not have the chance to defend their rights against this subpoena due to not receiving notification.

The subpoena, issued by Plaintiff's counsel, Esra Hudson, requests the following from X Corp:

1. Names, addresses, email accounts, and phone numbers including backups

Any information Plaintiff wishes to collect regarding Wayfarer and communications with the media should be requested directly from Wayfarer instead of by searching through information obtained from the data controllers of random selection of accounts on social media that may have made negative remarks about Ms. Lively.

2. IP addresses, login histories, and geolocation data

Plaintiff has not explained, nor is it readily apparent, why my location has any bearing on this litigation. I reside in the United Kingdom, thousands of miles away from any of the Parties which should be the sum totality of the relevance of my location. Plaintiff has further not explained why they want this information going back to May 2024 when I did not begin speaking about this topic until January 2025,

¹² Another person who reasonably believed the subpoena was intended to identify me despite the spelling error of my X account username

following the New York Times “‘We Can Bury Anyone’: Inside a Hollywood Smear Machine” article was released¹³. Prior to this, I had knowledge of Justin Baldoni through his acting roles. I was not aware any other Wayfarer Party (or their counsel). I was only aware of Ms. Lively as the wife of Ryan Reynolds, not for any of her own accomplishments. Furthermore, Ms. Lively, herself, makes a compelling argument that I have a constitutional right to privacy regarding my financial information. In her response to the Wayfarer Parties motion to compel her to disclose her own financial information (dkt 421), in this litigation which she elected to initiate and seek damages, she states, *“This argument falls woefully short of overcoming the general rule against seeking party assets and financial information and Ms. Lively’s constitutional right to privacy of the same”*. Ms. Lively appears to recognize the basic elements of privacy rights that individuals are entitled to, despite her attempts to pierce mine (and several others).

3. X account information, including payment sources.

No third party has access to add additional money to an X creator’s account. Until a few days before day the X Corp subpoena was noticed, I was not monetized on any platform, and I am not monetized on X or any other platform.

4. Bank account and credit card information

I am interested to know what could possibly be gained by accessing my bank account and credit card information. Plaintiff claims to be looking for signs that as a content creator, I am allegedly being paid by someone outside of AdSense (on my YouTube account) to create my content favorably to Wayfarer/negatively to Ms. Lively and Mr. Reynolds. This request for my financial records is overwhelmingly invasive. I restate that any information Plaintiff wishes to collect regarding Wayfarer and

¹³ <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/12/21/business/media/blake-lively-justin-baldoni-it-ends-with-us.html>

communications or payments with media and social media should be requested directly from Wayfarer instead of chasing down every account that may have made negative remarks about Ms. Lively and demanding I show my private financial information (along with anyone whom I share a bank account with). I fail to see why information such as bank numbers would be required for any other purpose than to issue a further subpoena to the financial institutions with whom I conduct my business, to obtain fuller financial records which, have no relevance to Ms. Lively's claims and are grossly intrusive. Furthermore, this information would be futile to Ms. Lively as I am a British citizen and resident and a subpoena served on me personally would be unenforceable without going through difficult channels.

5. Back up recovery details, premium services, and account usage history

It is unclear what my back up recovery details or premium services have to do with any part of this litigation. This request needs clarification if the Court grants her this invasive subpoena.

Given Mr. Reynolds was dismissed as a party on 9th June, I finding it concerning that he is referred to as "a party in this action" within the definitions of a subpoena dated 3rd July 2025 (**Exhibit B**) This seems at odds with the courts order dated 18th June 2025 and as far as the content creators are aware, Mr. Reynolds is not alleging any untraceable "retaliation campaign" for raising allegations of sexual harassment. I find this heightens my concerns that this is a fishing expedition, intended to cause intimidation and harassment.

I have been left with little time to respond before the deadline. Out of an abundance of caution, I am adhering to the date of 31st July 2025, regardless of the original typo error in my name.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

- A. The Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters (UK LAW).
- B. UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) (UK LAW).
- C. Article 8 European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and Human Rights Act 1998 (UK LAW).
- D. Under Rule 45(d)(3)(A), a court must quash or modify a subpoena that requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter or subjects a person to undue burden¹⁴ (US LAW).
- E. Rule 45(c)(2) states regarding the place of issue: “production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person” (US LAW).
- F. Section 2702(b)(3) of the Stored Communications Act authorizes an ECS or RCS provider to divulge the contents of communications when “lawful consent” has been given to do so (US LAW).

IV. ARGUMENT

1. UK LAW

I am a British citizen and resident, as such American courts have no jurisdiction over me or my data.

¹⁴ The First Amendment protects the right to anonymous speech, especially on matters of public concern. See *McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Comm'n*, 514 U.S. 334 (1995); *Doe v. 2TheMart.com Inc.*, 140 F. Supp. 2d 1088 (W.D. Wash. 2001); *Sony Music Entm't Inc. v. Does 1–40*, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556 (S.D.N.Y. 2004).

Once a subpoena leaves its jurisdiction, it becomes nothing more than a wish list.

My starting point is that, in U.S litigation it is considerably difficult to obtain documents and testimony from non-parties in the United Kingdom than it is from U.S citizens.

A. Hague Convention and Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Act 1975 (EPOJA)

To be entitled to examine or obtain documents from a non-party in the UK, U.S litigants must first submit a letter of request (*letter rogatory*) to the UK Central Authority, who then forward it on to the Senior Master of the High Court. The request must show that a non-party's evidence is sufficiently relevant to a material issue in the action. The British court must also be satisfied that the party seeking the discovery of the non-party could not obtain the information elsewhere, that it would be unfair to require a party to proceed to trial without this information, and that the non-party discovery will not lead to undue delay or unreasonable expense. Ms. Lively's counsel has not followed any of these steps. They have instead chosen to send out a series of broad and improper subpoenas to tech companies and cross their fingers in the hope that some companies may fall for it. They have effectively abused their subpoena power to create what can only be described as *spam* subpoenas.

The English courts have frequently interpreted the EPOJA 1975 to apply to narrow requests and are increasingly denying overly broad requests which could be construed as "*fishing expeditions*"¹⁵.

B. UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA)

The territorial scope of the GDPR would apply, namely because although X Corp isn't established in the UK, it offers goods or services to people in the UK or monitors the behaviour of people in the UK.

¹⁵ *Buzzfeed Inc and another (Appellants) v Aleksey Gubarev and others (First Respondents), Christopher Steele (Second Respondent)* [2018] EWHC 1201 (QB); *Byju's Alpha Inc v OCI Ltd and others* [2025] EWHC 271 (KB)

The UK GDPR applies to processing related to that targeting activity. X Corp is certified under the UK Extension to the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework (DPF). Their certification became active on 4th April 2024 and will be valid until 3rd April 2026¹⁶.

Under the DPF, the U.S. company must have a **lawful basis** for processing and disclosing the data—such as consent, legal obligation, or legitimate interest. Furthermore, disclosure in response to a U.S. subpoena may not qualify unless it aligns with UK GDPR exceptions or is approved by a UK court. As a U.S. entity, X Corp **cannot simply release UK citizen data** to third parties (including courts or law enforcement) without ensuring GDPR compliance.

Under DPA 2018 and UK GDPR, personal data can only be disclosed if there's a lawful basis—such as consent, legal obligation under UK law, or vital interest. A U.S. subpoena **does not qualify** as a lawful basis unless validated by a UK court.

C. Article 8 European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and Human Rights Act 1998 (UK)

Article 8 guarantees the right to respect for private and family life, home, and correspondence. When a U.S. subpoena seeks data about a UK citizen, especially from a UK-based entity or under UK jurisdiction, Article 8 becomes a key barrier unless:

1. The request is lawful, necessary, and proportionate
2. It's processed through UK legal channels, such as the Hague Evidence Convention
3. The UK court determines that the disclosure does not violate privacy rights

¹⁶ <https://www.dataprivacyframework.gov/participant/2710>

A UK company or data processor may refuse to comply with a U.S. subpoena if doing so would breach Article 8 protections. Even if the data is held by a U.S. company, UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 still apply where the data concerns UK citizens, which I am.

2. U.S LAW

Most of these issues have already been addressed throughout this motion under UK law too, but for the sake of completeness, I will address the effect of US law on them. I have engaged in lawful commentary on a high-profile lawsuit — a matter of public concern. I am not a party to the case and have no affiliation with any party. Plaintiffs have not provided evidence of wrongdoing, much less satisfied the burden for disclosure, merely because I express a perspective disfavored by the Plaintiff. Disclosure in this context would **chill lawful expression**.

D. Rule 45(d)(3)(A)

The demand for extensive personal data—including banking information and geolocation—goes far beyond what is relevant or necessary. It has the potential for inclusion of private data of not only non-parties, but also the spouses and family members of non-parties who are included in joint bank accounts, live at the same address, share the same phone number, email address, credit card, social media accounts, or use the same IP address. I am not a party to this action and should not be forced to bear the burden of compliance, much less my loved ones. Plaintiff cannot offer one single piece of evidence to explain or support these requests. The only reason I am being pursued in this manner is because I do not speak

favorably about Ms. Lively, her husband, or her legal team that is seen as abrasive, mean spirited, and unprofessionally careless of any party's personal information, including their own client's¹⁷.

E. Rule 45(c)(2)

In accordance with the Uniform Interstate Deposition and Discovery Act (UIDDA), and FRCP § 45(c)(2), subpoenas served outside of 100 miles of the issuing court must be issued in the court district of the entity being served. X Corp is based in Texas and Ireland¹⁸. I live in the UK¹⁹. It's fair to say that the locations of both X Corp and myself exceed the limit of 100 miles under FRCP § 45(c)(2), by a factor of 18 at minimum. Furthermore, as a UK citizen, X Corp in Ireland would be the data controller for my account but Plaintiff has served a subpoena for my information to the X Corp in Texas.

F. § 2702(b)(3) of the Stored Communications Act

Section 2702(b)(3) of the SCA creates an exception based on lawful consent that applies to civil discovery. The SCA authorizes an ECS or RCS provider to divulge the contents of communications when "lawful consent" has been given to do so. X Corp does not have my lawful consent to disclose any of my personal information. *J.T. Shannon Lumber Co. v. Gilco Lumber Inc.*, No. 2:07-cv-119, 2008 WL 3833216 (N.D. Miss. Aug. 14, 2008), reconsideration denied, 2008 WL 4755370, at *1 (N.D. Miss. Oct. 29, 2008). The plaintiff sought all e-mails in the three individual defendants' personal Microsoft, Yahoo!, and Google accounts. The court found the "*statutory language [] clear and unambiguous*" and ruled that a Rule 45

¹⁷ Plaintiff included unredacted emails as Exhibit A (dkt 402) which publicly disclosed the location of Ms. Lively's scheduled deposition for 17th July 2025. Just two days later, her counsel submitted redacted copies of the same correspondence (again as Exhibit A - dkt 416), citing concerns for her "safety" despite already having blasted the redacted information out publicly.

¹⁸ Nearly 1800 miles and over 3000 miles respectively

¹⁹ Nearly 3500 miles away

subpoena does not constitute an exception to the SCA allowing an ECS provider to divulge the contents of communications. Id. at *1–*2.

G. Plaintiff Failed to Obtain a Court Order Before Attempting to Unmask Anonymous

Accounts

I object to the subpoena to the extent it seeks information about many anonymous YouTube and X users without first obtaining an appropriate court order as required by the First Amendment. See *Smythe v. Does 1-10*, No. 15-mc-80292-LB, 2016 WL 54125 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 5, 2016) (denying the motion to enforce a subpoena against Twitter where movant failed to overcome user’s First Amendment right to anonymous speech). Before a subpoena can be issued to a service provider like Meta for information regarding the identity of an anonymous internet user, the party seeking the information must first “persuade the court that there is a real evidentiary basis for believing that the defendant has engaged in wrongful conduct that has caused real harm to the interests of the plaintiff.” *Music Grp. Macao Commercial Offshore Ltd. v. Does*, 82 F. Supp. 3d 979, 983 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (citing *Highfields Capital Mgmt., L.P. v. Doe*, 385 F. Supp. 2d 969, 975-76 (N.D. Cal. 2005)); *Mirza v. Yelp, Inc.*, No. 21-MC-621, 2021 WL 3772039, at *1-2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 25, 2021).

While attorneys affiliated with Manatt Phelps & Phillips, LLP, may be accustomed to filing sham Doe lawsuits as they have done in this case to access the entire contents of Defendant Jennifer Abel’s phone in which they filed a fabricated complaint with false causes of action using Mr. Reynolds’²⁰ shell company, in order serve a discrete subpoena to seemingly legitimize information they may already have been in

²⁰ Mr Reynolds registered himself at the CEO of Vanzan Inc for the first time on 06/30/2025 (**Exhibit C**); prior to this, Vanzan Inc. was incorporated by Celeste Rhine of LS Incorporation (**Exhibit D**) - a service which specifically offers “FICTITIOUS NAME FILINGS” as part of their services (**Exhibit E**); [Home | Lsincorp](#)

possession of. Once the Vanzan lawsuit had served its purpose, it was quietly withdrawn without any Wayfarer Party (or their counsel) being aware that it existed. This is not the way to litigate fairly. Every person being served a subpoena has the right to be notified, legally represented, and protected, either by counsel in a standard lawsuit, or by a presiding judge who has heard the pleadings and determined the legal necessity of said subpoena in a Doe situation, so that Does have legal representation to protect their rights.

I have concerns that not all content creators will have the chance to defend themselves since there is no complete list available for whom Ms. Lively has requested this overbroad, intrusive information from. I request the court see that all Doe type subpoenas served without court order from the appropriate District Court, be revoked and any future subpoenas of this type be properly filed by Ms. Lively being required to present her prima facie case to the appropriate District Court for a court ordered subpoena to protect the First Amendment rights of everyone involved. This has not been done in my case so far.

In accordance with the Uniform Interstate Deposition and Discovery Act (UIDDA), and FRCP § 45(c)(2), subpoenas served outside of 100 miles of the issuing court must be issued in the court district of the entity being served.

H. Disclosure Would Cause Irreparable Harm

I am concerned about the possibility of myself or my loved ones being exposed to the same harm that came to the Wayfarer parties. Safety and privacy are of the utmost importance. The chilling effect on protected speech and protected privacy due to the concerns that come with private information being exposed, is profound.

Ms. Lively and her same law firm, Manatt Phelps & Phillips, LLP, have already set one dangerous precedent during this lawsuit, namely, the Vanzan sham lawsuit where Ms. Lively obtained the entire basis of her retaliation claims spelled out in her CRD complaint, the New York Times article, and subsequent lawsuit. Despite the New York standard for filing a Doe lawsuit outlined in *Sandals Resorts International Limited v Google Inc.*²¹, which states: “where a petitioner demonstrates that [it] has a meritorious cause of action and that the information sought is material and necessary to the actionable wrong” (see *Bishop v. Stevenson*²²). In this case, the court ruled: “The petition fails to demonstrate that *Sandals* has a meritorious cause of action.” Adding, “As the email at issue does not contain assertions of objective fact regarding *Sandals*, the email cannot form the predicate for a defamation claim based on the first criterion stated above. Furthermore, as *Sandals* offers no evidence of the harm the account holder's email has caused it, *Sandals* has failed to prove the fourth element of defamation cited above. “Therefore, Google shall not disclose the requested information relating to the account holder. Accordingly, it is hereby ADJUDGED that the petition is denied, and this proceeding is dismissed.” (Emphasis added)

It appears there could be no retaliation claims without the ill-gotten information obtained by the Vanzan sham subpoena which appears to be an abuse of process. Yet this case continues and now baselessly seeks my, and 19 others’, private information. Ms. Lively must not be allowed to collect such sensitive information to use in a harmful way again. The article written by former Defendant New York

²¹ *Sandals Resorts International Limited v Google Inc.* (2011) Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, New York

²² *Bishop v. Stevenson Commons Assoc., L.P.*, 74 A.D.3d 640, 641, 905 N.Y.S.2d 29 [2010], lv. denied 16 N.Y.3d 702, 917 N.Y.S.2d 108, 942 N.E.2d 319 [2011]

Times, appears to have begun being written months before any judicial proceeding was ever filed in court²³, and states that information it relied upon came from “*thousands of pages of emails and texts*” which we now know were produced by the Vanzan sham subpoena²⁴. Ms. Lively and her law firm cannot be allowed to misuse the courts of New York as a witch hunt against those who speak their opinions²⁵ about her conduct as a public figure and a party to a public judicial proceeding.

I have never been contacted by any Wayfarer Party or their counsel. However, I am not going to mislead the court and claim I’ve never contacted Wayfarer counsel. I have freely disclosed that I have sent information that I believed to be important to some of Wayfarer’s counsel via their publicly available email addresses, including the metadata discovery details in footnote 17, and the video of YouTuber Colonel Kurtz playing an uncovered recording of WME CEO Ari Emmanuel admitting that he had terminated Justin Baldoni’s contract with WME because Of Blake Lively and Ryan Reynolds²⁶. I was never asked to do anything on behalf of any party, I have not been paid by any party and the communications I did send of my own volition to Wayfarer counsel, received no response. It remains unclear by what stretch of the imagination Ms. Lively believes that I am part of some secret plot to smear her when I have been open about what I have sent to Wayfarer counsel. Furthermore, Ms. Lively cannot attempt to obtain these communications from me as I am under the UK jurisdiction.

²³ I discovered the 31st October 2024 metadata which proved that former defendants New York Times had been working with the Lively Parties (past and present) for months before the CRD was filed

<https://x.com/kiarajade2001/status/1884359028874027314>

²⁴ That said, I am grateful for the opportunity to assert my rights in this Court and challenge this subpoena seeking access to my personal data. An opportunity that was denied to Jennifer Abel—whose private information was pirated through “*legal process including a civil subpoena*”.

²⁵ Ms. Lively stated on Late Night with Seth Myers, “*I see so many women, especially right now, afraid to speak. Afraid to share their experiences. And fear is by design. It’s what keeps us silent*” -

<https://youtu.be/kjwieXpN7y0?si=iiH6I6PEFY0w9jBw>

²⁶ <https://youtu.be/Fk2cD1ss6iQ?si=qwHZQIsLQ-I98aLS>

Ms. Lively proclaims herself to be the “*voice of women*” and vowed to not stop speaking for us, while simultaneously causing lasting harm to woman after woman. I have not engaged in any alleged “*smear campaign*”, nor has Ms. Lively offered a modicum of evidence to support her belief to the contrary. I should not have to endure this abusive and harassing attempt to violate my privacy rights, as well as my right to comment on a public lawsuit²⁷.

V. CONCLUSION

This subpoena fails on multiple grounds. Aside from the obvious jurisdictional defects which Ms. Lively cannot overcome, it is breathtakingly overbroad and invasive, putting not only myself as a non-party to this case at risk, but also my loved ones who share bank accounts, credit cards, physical addresses, IP addresses, phone numbers, etc. It is baseless since there is not one shred of evidence that I am or have ever been paid by any of the Wayfarer parties or their counsel, or anyone affiliated with them. The evidence does not exist because it did not happen. This is yet another misstep that will bring even more criticism to her already shattered public image.

VI. RELIEF REQUESTED

I respectfully request that the Court:

1. Revoke this and all non-party subpoenas served on Internet providers, phone providers, social media and streaming sites, such as Google, YouTube, IG, TikTok, X, Reddit, etc. that have not been properly presented to a court and had a prima facie showing that led to a court order permitting the subpoena to be served (noting that an out of district subpoena must also pass inspection in the district it will ultimately be served in).

²⁷ Made public at the outset by Ms. Lively making the choice to put the contents of an otherwise confidential CRD complaint into the New York Times.

2. Alternatively, quash the subpoena served on X Corp for Movant, #10 and all others 1-20.
3. Alternatively, quash the subpoena for Movant #10 as I am beyond reach and the subpoena does not adhere to proper protocols for foreign citizens.
4. Alternatively, accept a declaration from Movant to confirm they did not participate in any smear campaign or create content on behalf of any of the Wayfarer Parties (or their counsel).
5. Grant a Protective Order pursuant to Rule 26(5)(C).
6. Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper, including but not limited to sanctions for costs to cover this completely unnecessary and violating subpoena served without court order, cause or reasonable explanation. It has already consumed days of time to determine its validity.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leanne Newton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Leanne Newton

Exhibit A

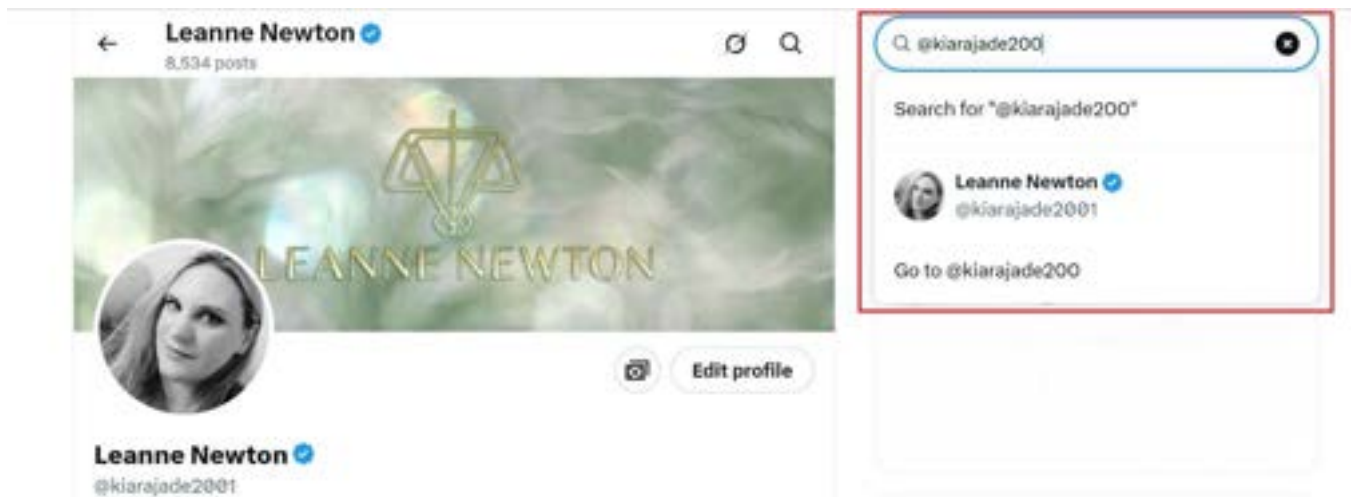


Exhibit B

19. "Jonesworks" shall refer to the entity Jonesworks LLC, as well as its past or present members, officers, employees, partners, corporate parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates, including, without limitation, Stephanie Jones.

20. "Jonesworks Complaint" means the operative complaint filed by Stephanie Jones and Jonesworks LLC in *Jones v. Jennifer Abel et al.* and removed to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (NYS Case No. 659849/2024; SDNY Case No. 1:25-cv-00779; Dkt. No. 1, and any amended complaints filed by Stephanie Jones and Jonesworks LLC in the proceeding.

21. "Liner Freedman Taitelman + Cooley" refers to the law firm serving as counsel for the Wayfarer Defendants in the Action as well as its past or present members, officers, employees, partners, corporate parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates.

22. "Lively/Reynolds Companies" shall refer to Ms. Lively and Mr. Reynolds's affiliated entities, including but not limited to Betty Buzz LLC, Blake Brown, Aviation Gin, Mint Mobile, and Maximum Effort Productions, individually and collectively, and their past or present members, officers, employees, partners, corporate parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates.

23. "Ms. Lively" shall refer to Blake Lively, who is a party to this Action.

24. "Mr. Reynolds" shall refer to Ryan Reynolds, who is a party to this Action.

25. "Marketing Plan" shall refer to any efforts to market or promote the Film, including, but not limited to, any advertising, promotional, publicity or marketing materials (such as, without limitation, themes, market testing, research, summaries, talking points, trailers or teasers, posters, social media posts, and screen, radio, digital or television advertising), as described in Lively the Complaint.

26. "Nathan" shall refer to Melissa Nathan, who is a party to the Action.

Exhibit C

ENTITY NAME: VANZAN, INC. FOREIGN LEGAL NAME: ENTITY TYPE: DOMESTIC BUSINESS CORPORATION SECTION OF LAW: 402 BCL - BUSINESS CORPORATION LAW DATE OF INITIAL DOS FILING: 01/23/2019 EFFECTIVE DATE INITIAL FILING: 01/23/2019 FOREIGN FORMATION DATE: COUNTY: NEW YORK JURISDICTION: NEW YORK, UNITED STATES	DOS ID: 5480719 FICTITIOUS NAME: DURATION DATE/LATEST DATE OF DISSOLUTION: ENTITY STATUS: ACTIVE REASON FOR STATUS: INACTIVE DATE: STATEMENT STATUS: CURRENT NEXT STATEMENT DUE DATE: 01/31/2027 NFP CATEGORY:
--	---

ENTITY DISPLAY NAME HISTORY FILING HISTORY MERGER HISTORY ASSUMED NAME HISTORY
--

Service of Process on the Secretary of State as Agent

The Post Office address to which the Secretary of State shall mail a copy of any process against the corporation served upon the Secretary of State by personal delivery:

Name: C/O ML MANAGEMENT

Address: 888 7TH AVENUE, FL 4, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES, 10106

Electronic Service of Process on the Secretary of State as agent: Not Permitted

Chief Executive Officer's Name and Address

Name: RYAN REYNOLDS

Address: 888 7TH AVENUE, FL 4, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES, 10106

Principal Executive Office Address

Address: 888 7TH AVENUE, FL 4, NEW YORK, NY, UNITED STATES, 10106

Exhibit D



Division of Corporations,
State Records and
Uniform Commercial Code

790123000516

New York State
Department of State
DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS,
STATE RECORDS AND
UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

One Commerce Plaza
99 Washington Ave.
Albany, NY 12231-0001
www.dos.ny.gov

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF

VANZAN, INC.

(Insert Corporate Name)

Under Section 402 of the Business Corporation Law

FIRST: The name of the corporation is:

VANZAN, INC.

SECOND: The purpose of the corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which a corporation may be organized under the Business Corporation Law. The corporation is not formed to engage in any act or activity requiring the consent or approval of any state official, department, board, agency or other body without such consent or approval first being obtained.

THIRD: The county, within this state, in which the office of the corporation is to be located is: **NEW YORK**

FOURTH: The corporation shall have authority to issue one class of shares consisting of 200 common shares without par value.

FIFTH: The Secretary of State is designated as agent of the corporation upon whom process against the corporation may be served. The address to which the Secretary of State shall mail a copy of any process accepted on behalf of the corporation is:

C/O ML MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

250 W. 57TH ST., SUITE 26

NEW YORK, NY 10107

CELESTE RHINE

(Print or Type Name of Incorporator)

x Celeste Rhine

(Signature of Incorporator)

P.O. BOX 686

(Address of Incorporator)

MENTONE, CA 92359

(City, State, Zip Code)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF

VANZAN, INC.

(Insert Corporate Name)

Under Section 402 of the Business Corporation Law

Filer's Name and Mailing Address:

CELESTE RHINE

Name:

LS INCORPORATION SERVICES

Company, if Applicable:

P.O. BOX 686

Mailing Address:

MENTONE, CA 92359

City, State and Zip Code:

Notes:

1. This form was prepared by the New York State Department of State for filing a certificate of incorporation for a business corporation. It does not contain all optional provisions under the law. You are not required to use this form. You may draft your own form or use forms available at legal stationery stores.
2. The Department of State recommends that legal documents be prepared under the guidance of an attorney.
3. The fee for filing a certificate of incorporation is \$125. Checks should be made payable to the Department of State.
4. The incorporator must be a natural person, not a corporation or other business entity.
5. The filer may not be the corporation being formed.

For DOS use only

RECEIVED

2016 JAN 23 1:11 PM

2016 JAN 23 PM 2:41

FILED

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED JAN 23 2016


TAX \$

BY: ACE


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516
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CELESTE RHINE #30


Exhibit E


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Lisa Soria
 LS Incorporation Services at LS Incorporation Services


 [***@lsincorp.com


 (

[Biography](#)
[Company](#)
[FAC](#)

Who is Lisa Soria

Lisa Soria is a LS Incorporation Services at LS Incorporation Services based in Mentone, California.



Lisa Soria Workplace



LS Incorporation Services

2010-present (15 years)

Company Background

LS Incorporation Services, established in 2001, specializes in providing friendly and personalized assistance for corporations and limited liability companies (LLCs), particularly in the California entertainment sector. Their services include name checks, filing of Articles of Incorporation, annual corporate minutes, and fictitious business name filings. They cater to both California and out-of-state entities, ensuring compliance and efficiency for their clients. The company is dedicated to allowing business owners to focus on their success while handling their incorporation needs.

[Discover more about LS Incorporation Services](#)